

RALEIGH, Nov. 25th, 1848.

Mr. Editor: The Legislature is now ready for the dispatch of public business. The Senate have just elected their Speaker and other officers, after having spent one week in fruitless efforts to organize. But the Democratic members of the Senate are not justly responsible for this unnecessary consumption of the public time; they are, to be sure, responsible on just and reasonable terms, but it seemed that nothing would palliate the edacity of their Whig associates in the Senate but a surrender of all the main offices to the Whigs. The Democratic members exhibited every disposition to harmonize with their Whig friends, but finding their propositions rejected, they finally agreed to elect a Democratic Speaker in the Senate, and to appoint Henry W. Miller, Principal Clerk, H. W. Husted, Assistant Clerk, Green Hill, Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, Assistant Doorkeeper. Thus have the Democratic Senators, in a spirit of liberality and concession, after having manifested the most intense anxiety to organize the Senate, capitulated, by electing Calvin Graves, dem., Speaker of the Senate; H. W. Miller and H. W. Husted, Whigs, Clerks of the Senate; Green Hill, whig, Principal Doorkeeper, and Patrick McGowan, dem., Assistant Doorkeeper. During the week, the Democratic Senators have used their best exertions to allay all discord, and to compromise on just and honorable terms to both parties; but the exorbitant and unyielding thirst of the Whigs, to appropriate to themselves all the principal offices, is not yet appeased. They appreciate the officers, it is feared, much more than the general good of the people. Much intrigue and machiavellism will doubtless be carried on in Raleigh during the present session of the Legislature. The Whig politicians are afflicted with a malady that no remedy can so effectually alleviate as that of office. This is the panacea to restore vigor to their system and sprightliness to their limbs.

It is pretty evident, from indications from certain sources, that a furious squabble will take place here among the Whigs in relation to U. S. Senator. In the contest which is likely to be waged for the distinguished station, it is yet uncertain on whom the honor will fall. But the impression begins to be prevalent that Mr. Badger cannot be returned to the Senate.

In the event that Mr. Badger should not be elected Senator in Congress, after having travelled over a large portion of the State, and made speeches for his party, on all occasions when he had the opportunity, it may afford him cause for serious meditation on the lines of the poet—

"With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he leaves a huge round stone,
To have round stone rolling with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground."

Such is often the inevitable fate of political aspirants. The success of party leaders is very uncertain, and when attained is frequently transitory and of short duration. The fleeting glory of a politician is soon vanished. And should Mr. Badger, in the hour of trial, be deserted by his friends, he may well recollect the truth contained in this distich—

"There is no nation here of hearts
That has not here an end."

It is uncertain who will be the nominee of the Whigs for United States Senator; and it will depend on the election which is to take place in Yancy, in the second week of December next, to supply the vacancy occasioned in the House of Commons by the resignation of Mr. Fleming, (democrat,) of Yancy; and also the election of Senator may depend on the result of the contested election from Perquimans county. Mr. Skinner, whig, is at present occupying his seat, as the member elected from that county of Perquimans. He was said to have beaten Mr. Thomas Wilson, democrat, by 4 votes, at the last August election. Mr. Wilson, however, has contested the seat of Mr. Skinner. The depositions in the case have been presented to the House, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Wilson is now in Raleigh, awaiting the action of the Committee.

Should it be decided that Mr. Wilson is entitled to a seat in the Commons, as he says the depositions in the case will show, and should a Democrat be elected in Yancy, in place of Mr. Fleming, the Democrats can elect their own Senator. But the Whigs have six members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to the Democrats five. The Whigs have several of their ablest lawyers on the Committee. Under all the circumstances, it is uncertain how the investigation will terminate.

The Governor's message will probably be sent on Monday, the 27th instant.

The liabilities of the State, arising from her unfortunate connection with the Rail Roads, will demand the immediate consideration of the Legislature. The State is in a worse situation at present, in a pecuniary point of view, than she has been in many years. In this pressing emergency of our public affairs, unless the taxes are raised, or unless the Legislature should think proper to issue a certain amount of Scrip, on the faith of the State, redeemable at some future period. Something has to be done, at the present session, by which the urgent demands on the Public Treasury may be met.

There are several visitors in Raleigh at present. Among the guests are Miss Dix, the celebrated philanthropist, and a distinguished Indian Chief.

C. H. B.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Commons:—
Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Ballard, Nichols, Martin, Allen, D. Caldwell, R. Jones, Russell, Waiser, Shuford, Miller, Wilkins.
On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Blow, R. H. Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen, Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkin.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese, Canaday, Foy, Stockard, Wooten, Peckham, Oglesby, Scott, Mast, Logan.
Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rayner, Kelly, J. M. Leach, Barringer, McIntosh, Farmer.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Ferebee, Stahly, Thompson, J. H. Williams, Mebane, Person, Clement, Trull, T. R. Caldwell, Love, Stevenson.
Public attention is invited to the Auction Advertisement of M. C. MORDECAI, Charleston, S. C.

COMMENCEMENT.—THE WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

We learn from the *Sampter Banner* of the 22d ult., that "Mr. L. J. FLEMING, Principal Assistant Engineer of this Road, commenced letting out the contracts for grading, &c., between this village and Lynch's Creek, on the 17th inst. On the 20th he informed us that contracts had been made for the whole of that distance. In a short time the first spadeful of earth will be thrown up for the tract of the Road."

From the above extract, we presume that, by this time, "the first spadeful of earth" has been "thrown up." We are not, however, informed yet, what is the mode of letting out the contracts, and feeling an interest in the welfare of the Road, we would respectfully call the attention of the Directors to the following article upon the letting of contracts on the Muscogee Road, now being built in Georgia. It strikes us that it is a capital plan, and calculated to bring a vast amount of aid to the enterprise that would not otherwise be received.

From the Muscogee Democrat, 5th ult.

OUR RAIL ROAD.

Our people have at length been aroused to a sense of the importance of this enterprise. A few of our most influential and public-spirited men have taken the matter in hand, and the zeal with which they have entered upon the work, together with the promptness, on the part of the people, in co-operating with them, gives abundant assurance that the enterprise will now be prosecuted to a successful termination. The work has been begun; that is something. A part of the Road is already graded, and a number of hands, in the employment of three men, of are now busily engaged with the shovels.

Several propositions are understood, have been made by reliable men, to put one hundred hands on the Road, upon terms quite favorable, and they are now under advisement. The plan set on foot by Dr. Ware, (mentioned by us two weeks ago), is an admirable one, and has worked well. It ensures the building of the Road at a little cost to any one, and at the same time interests every one in its success. The first subscription of one hundred hands, was filled last week, and another company of the same number, is now being very rapidly organized. The Road will now be completed, without a doubt, and that, we hope, speedily. We would suggest to the Cotton planters whether they could not with more profit employ their hands upon this work, than in the culture of cotton at present prices. The weaker part of our force can be kept at home in supplying you with provisions, while the able hands can earn from 250 to \$300 on the Road. This pays a much handsomer profit than raising cotton. In addition to which, the cotton lands of the country will be rested one year, and the manufacturers will be enabled to consume the surplus now on hand, thus insuring a better price for the staple the next year. What say you, cotton planters? You are the very men who ought to build the Road, for to you, if to any body, must the benefit accrue. With a Railroad to Columbus, you will save enough by getting your groceries cheaper, and selling your cotton higher, to pay you if every cent you invested in the Road should be that much loss. But so far from being a loss, it will be the best property you ever owned.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have learned from Maj. Hardaway, that there is a company of 100 hands forming in each of the counties of Talbot, Upson and Harris, and that if these succeed, of which there is good reason to believe, the Road will be built during the coming year.

FISCAL.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 24th November, says:—"So much has been said, in the public prints, about the probable necessity of an additional sum to carry through the measures of the present administration, that I have deemed it important, to a proper understanding of the whole subject, to procure for you in advance of their presentation to Congress, the official estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850." I think that some suppositions reference has already been made to these estimates, or to their probable character, to show the necessity of further loans, but the publication of the official document will show the real condition of the governmental finances, and prevent speculation by the few at the expense of the many."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 16, 1848.

Sir:—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of additional appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1849, amounting to \$2,744,903 69. All of which is on account of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous purposes, including payment to be made to Mexico under the 12th article of the treaty of 1823, and the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1849, amounting to \$2,744,903 69. All of which is on account of the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous purposes, including payment to be made to Mexico under the 12th article of the treaty of 1823, and the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1849, amounting to \$2,744,903 69.

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FOREIGN.

By the arrival of the Steamship *Cambria*, at New York, on Saturday last, we have news seven days later from Europe.

The news from the continent of Europe is important. Vienna had capitulated to the Imperial troops. Among the passengers in the *Cambria* is Baron A. de Rothschild, of the great European banking house of the Rothschilds. The Baron probably visits this country for the purpose of establishing a branch of his house in the United States. M. Belmont, of New York, says the Herald, has acted merely as an agent for that financial concern; but now that the upheavings of Europe are throwing foreign capital into the United States the Rothschilds probably deem it proper to enlarge their house by the establishment of a branch in America.

Nothing doing in turpentine. Rising in demand—500 bbls sold at 3s 3d to 3s 4d for common, and at 4s for better quality.

There had been more steadiness in the cotton market than for some time past, and holders have been less anxious to press their stocks upon the market. The quotations have been maintained with some firmness, and more especially for the ordinary and middling qualities, to which the inquiry is mainly confined.

Rice—2,000 bags Benue have been sold at 9s 6d to 12s 6d for broken to fine white, and a small lot of Carolina at 20s per cwt. in bond.

In Italy all is confusion; and several parts of Lombardy have risen against the Austrians.

Trade in the manufacturing districts has been steady during the week.

At Manchester the demand for cotton goods is not extensive, but prices are well maintained.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of England, lying in both departments, amounts to £12,282,143, and has been slightly increased during the last week.

Ireland has now subsided into a state of ordinary tranquillity.

The view of error in the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien was to be argued last week before the Queen's Bench, Dublin.

A subscription is to be raised to enable O'Donoghue to carry up his writ of error.

Mr. John O'Connell has addressed, through the Freeman, a long letter to the repealers of Glasgow. It would appear that this body had addressed to him a communication calling on him to renew or revive the Conciliation Hall.

His reasons for abstaining to comply with the request, are, first, because it would affect the fate of the unfortunate gentlemen now under the rod of the law; and secondly, because it would exasperate the English mind against Ireland; and thirdly, because the misery of the country, from which he looks to English dispositions for relief, would be in the midst of that exasperation without solace or resource.

Mr. O'Brien, it is reported, is filling up his dreary leisure by framing articles of impeachment against his prosecutors, ministerial and judicial, which he expects to submit to the assembled Commons of England before the next session is many weeks old.

The Cholera.—Whether it is the vigilance and accuracy of the officers of the Board of Health, now bring forward before the public, and record every case of cholera which occurs, or whether the disease has really made some considerable progress since our last, certain it is that the aggregate returns begin to look formidable.

The city of Vienna had capitulated after a stout but ineffectual resistance. The Hungarian troops had twice advanced with a view to surround the beleaguered city, but each time were repulsed by the Imperialists, and compelled to retreat. Prince Windischgratz ordered the assault upon the city after the rejection by the Diet of numerous overtures for its surrender. The National Guards did not conduct themselves during the struggle with the firmness which was expected from them, while the students and working men fought with the utmost desperation, disputing the ground inch by inch, until the inner wall of the city was taken and occupied by the assailants, when all succumbed, and threw down their arms. The loss of life in the city during the bombardment was considerable, and a great many buildings were destroyed.

France.—Affairs in France are in a threatening condition. It is generally supposed that the Red Republicans are conspiring for another coup d'etat. President Cavignac is prepared, should one be attempted, with a strong force for its suppression. The Constitution has been finally adopted by the Assembly. For the Presidency of the Republic, Louis Napoleon's chances are deemed most favorable. A crisis is anticipated at the elections. There has been an alarming decline in the funds: 3 per cent, 42 1/2 per cent, 6 1/2. The Government has granted 20,000 muskets to the King of Saxonia.

There was an insurrection in Genoa on the 29th, the denouement of which was not known when the steamer sailed. A spirit of revolt and insurrection was prevalent throughout Lombardy.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 23—Schro G W Davis, Briggs, New York, to G W Davis, Schro G W Davis, Briggs, New York, to G W Davis.

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WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 30.

BAcon.—All descriptions at a fraction less.—See table.

Corn.—Stock fair.—quotations firm.

Flour.—A fair shipment of both Northern and Fayetteville. The latter has receded 25c per bbl.

Mackerel.—Received 250 bbls No. 3.—held at \$4 from Store.

Lumber and Timber.—Of the first there is 3 rails on the market, and no demand. With the latter the market is well supplied and sales dull.

Naval Stores.—The article of Turpentine is a little sought after; prices have been well maintained during the week, ranging from \$2 30 for Soft, and \$1 10 for Hard, up to \$2 30 and \$1 30—the latter prices given this morning. Tar \$1 30. About 2000 Bbls have arrived during the week.

Spirits Turpentine.—Sales to-day at 27 1/2 cts per gallon.

Pork.—Northern supply fair. Fresh Pork comes in gradually, and sells at 5 a c.

Salt.—Turks' Island scarce and in demand. No Sack Salt in Market.

Freights.—Consistive have advanced—see table.

MARRIED.

In New Hanover county, on the evening of the 21st ult., by James Garrison, Esq., Mr. Thomas B. Mathis, of Sampson county, to Miss Thankful M. J. Bourdeaux, daughter of Daniel Bourdeaux, Sr.

In Duplin county, on the 16th ult., by Wm. B. Wells, Esq., at the residence of Jacob Wells, Jr., Mr. Jas. W. Wells, to Miss Sarah E. Young, daughter of the late Col. Jere. Shadlin.

Also, in same county, on the 23d ult., by Rev. Hiram Stallings, John W. Murray, Esq., to Miss Dawsie Ann, eldest daughter of J. Barlen, Esq.

Also, in same county, on the 23d ult., by A. J. Grady, Esq., Mr. John J. Rhodes, to Miss Mary E. daughter of Edward A. Houston, Esq., all of Duplin.

At Little River, S. C., on the 7th ult., by Peter Vaughn, Esq., Col. J. H. Veren, to Miss Eliza E. Randall, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Randall.

At Moorefields, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Donnelly, John John D. Cameron, Esq., of Fayetteville to Miss Rebecca C. daughter of Frank N. Waddell, Esq., of Duplin.

DIED.

On Riley's Creek, in New Hanover county, on the 24th ult., after an illness of 12 hours, of apoplexy, Mrs. Mary Jane Larkins, consort of Wm. S. Larkins, and daughter of Wm. H. Vann, aged 38 years and 2 days. The deceased has left a kind and faithful wife, three children, also a father and mother, two sisters, and one brother, to mourn her loss, which is deeply felt by all who knew her. She will not only be missed by her family and family connections, but by her neighbors.

Mourn not for her. Though life was sweet, She died before her time, and left her feet— The path grew rough and bruised her feet— She slept now and aethers rest.

Sweet angel, thou art with the ransomed daughters Of our dear Lord, rejoicing in his sight; Quenching thy soul's deep thirst in life's clear waters.

Crown'd with the wreath whose flowers are bathed in light." [Com.]

In Onslow county, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. Whitehead Mason, aged about 50 years.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult., at the residence of his father, William Usher, Esq., Ediza Dunn Usher, aged 11 years, 3 months and 3 days, and John Usher, aged 5 years and 6 months.

In Raleigh, on the 18th ult., very suddenly, Miss Ann Pulliam, long and favorably known as a Boarding House keeper, aged 75.

In Keanawake, Duplin county, on the 8th ult., Mrs. Lucy Jane Gillespie, consort of Dr. David Gillespie, and daughter of James and Anne Prigg, all dec'd, aged 40 years. For many years she had been a member in full communion of the Presbyterian Church.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BAcon.—No. 1, 10 a c; No. 2, 9 a c; No. 3, 8 a c; No. 4, 7 a c; No. 5, 6 a c; No. 6, 5 a c; No. 7, 4 a c; No. 8, 3 a c; No. 9, 2 a c; No. 10, 1 a c.

Corn.—No. 1, 10 a c; No. 2, 9 a c; No. 3, 8 a c; No. 4, 7 a c; No. 5, 6 a c; No. 6, 5 a c; No. 7, 4 a c; No. 8, 3 a c; No. 9, 2 a c; No. 10, 1 a c.

Flour.—No. 1, 10 a c; No. 2, 9 a c; No. 3, 8 a c; No. 4, 7 a c; No. 5, 6 a c; No. 6, 5 a c; No. 7, 4 a c; No. 8, 3 a c; No. 9, 2 a c; No. 10, 1 a c.

Mackerel.—No. 1, 10 a c; No. 2, 9 a c; No. 3, 8 a c; No. 4, 7 a c; No. 5, 6 a c; No. 6, 5 a c